

Amusements.
Academy of Music—A Dark Secret.
American Institute—Day and evening—Industrial Art Exhibition.
Caruso—8—Marconi.
Daly's Theatre—8—Dandy Dick.
Dorchester—8—Minstrel.
Edison Museum—Musical Lovers—Alto.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—8—Mrs. Langtry.
Grand Opera House—8—Harbor Lights.
Lyceum Theatre—8—The Great Pink Pearl.
Madison Avenue—8—Day and Evening—Marriage and the World.
Madison Square Theatre—8—Jim the Penman.
Minstrel Gardens—8—The Hunchback of Paris.
Polio Grounds—Hassall.
Standard Theatre—8—Arabian Nights.
Star Theatre—8—Opera House.
Thalia—8—Drop of Poison.
Union Square Theatre—8—The Hermit.
Wallack's—8—Bellamy.
14th St. Theatre—8—A Hole in the Ground.

Index to Advertisements.

Page	Col.	Page	Col.
Amusements	6	Instruction	6
Academy of Music	6	Legal	6
American Institute	6	Marriage and Death	6
Caruso	6	Medical	6
Daly's Theatre	6	New Publications	6
Dorchester	6	Real Estate	6
Edison Museum	6	Steamships	6
Fifth Avenue Theatre	6	Theatrical	6
Grand Opera House	6	Travel	6
Lyceum Theatre	6	Various	6
Madison Avenue	6	Wanted	6
Madison Square Theatre	6	Various	6
Minstrel Gardens	6	Various	6
Polio Grounds	6	Various	6
Standard Theatre	6	Various	6
Star Theatre	6	Various	6
Thalia	6	Various	6
Union Square Theatre	6	Various	6
Wallack's	6	Various	6
14th St. Theatre	6	Various	6

Business Notices.
WILSON'S COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATE
 OF LIVER, CURED COLIC, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND ALL RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.
 TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimonies to the value of this oil. It is a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THOMPSON'S "PATENT CUT" PANTALOONS.
 Perfect Fit, Great Comfort, Best Weaving, Resistant to Wear, and of the Latest Style.
 Mail order—Samples Free.

New-York Daily Tribune.
 FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Boiling water was poured on the victims of the widow Bowles at Gweedore, Ireland; seven arrests were made. John Bright has written a letter defending his attitude on the Irish question. The Rev. Thomas Cullinan stated that he was the part of the police when he "raided" Farmer Sexton's house where Head Constable Whelehan was killed. The Sultan of Morocco is not dead as reported, but his death is hourly expected. Russia has accepted the Porte's proposal in regard to sending Commissioners to Bulgaria.

DOMESTIC.—The President was received in Chicago. Mrs. Cleveland became ill and was obliged to leave the street parade that she might rest. The American Board of Foreign Missions resolved not to change the present methods in the appointment of missionaries. A constitution was prepared for the Personal Liberty party Convention in Albany. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher said he would neither decline nor accept the Greenback nomination for Secretary of State. Boston and Marblehead are making preparations to honor General Paine and Mr. Burgess. Michael Davitt talked to the Knights of Labor in Minneapolis about the wrongs of Ireland. Senator Vedder was renominated in Jamestown.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Irish visitors, O'Connor and Esmond, were welcomed at a big meeting in Cooper Union. Administration men captured the Democratic State Executive Committee; ex-Mayor Murphy, of Troy, made chairman and W. L. Muller secretary. John I. Blair testified before the Pacific Railway Commission in reference to the Sioux City road. The Peabody Fund trustees ate their annual dinner at a business meeting. Farmers at Jerome Park: Straywinds, Cruiser, Ben Ali, Linden, Phil Lee, Harry Russell. Philadelphia defeated New-York by a score of 1 to 0; the Metropolitan beat Brooklyn by 3 to 1. The trial of the Rev. Charles W. Muller began in Brooklyn. The Board of Education decided to try manual training in six schools for boys and six for girls. A detective and a confederate held on charges of trying to bribe men to perjury, in a fine adjusting case. Stocks fluctuating and irregular, generally higher than yesterday, closing firm.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Little or no change. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62°; low, 51°; average, 54°.

It is greatly to the credit of the Columbia sophomores that they were successful in staying the attempt to reconsider the resolution abolishing "rushing." The majority against reconsidering was narrow, but it was larger by one than the vote by which the original action was taken. The junior class are playing a petty part in using their influence to provoke the sophomores into open hostility toward the freshmen.

The Board of Education has decided to introduce manual training in six schools for boys and six for girls. This is only an experiment, and one of doubtful expediency. The importance of training the hand and the eye as well as the brain is generally appreciated, but not the pupils of the public schools already worked close up to the limit of their endurance. Train the hand and the eye if you will, but in special art or industrial schools.

Chicago did the magnanimous thing by President Cleveland. Although he stayed in St. Louis three days and in Chicago only one, the Lake City gave him a hearty welcome, and having the advantage of being a late stage in the President's progress, outdid its sometime rival in the cordiality of its reception and the gorgeousness of its display. The affair was striking from the fact that Republicans and Democrats alike joined in doing honor to the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

The question of probation after death came before the American Board yesterday upon the report of the Prudential Committee, and the conservative element won a decided victory; the report being adopted by 110 to 19 votes. This practically settles the question so far as the sending out of missionaries who may be touched with the Andover heresy (so called) is involved. Missionaries will be commissioned hereafter as heretofore by the Prudential Committee, and not by church councils, which may differ widely on doctrinal points. The decision of the Board, however, has no binding force upon the Congregational Church at large.

With the making of the Republican nominations to-day the campaign in Brooklyn will be fairly opened. Both the county and the city ticket are to be completed this afternoon and evening. So far as the chief office to be filled, the Mayoralty, is concerned, the indications point to the unanimous choice by the City Convention of Colonel Andrew D. Baird, in whose direction the finger of destiny seems to have been veering for some time. If he is made the candidate, there is no reason why he should not receive the cordial support of every truly independent voter who is unwilling to see the city longer weighed down by the incubus of the Democratic Ring. The delegates chosen to select the candidates may be trusted to act with discretion and to make up a ticket of clean, honest men, who, if elected, will do credit to themselves and to Brooklyn.

The Democratic State Committee organized yesterday by the election of Edward Murphy,

as chairman. Both Murphy and his only competitor for the position, Mr. Herrick, of Albany, are recognized as warm friends of President Cleveland, so that the result has no appreciable significance so far as the White House is concerned. Governor Hill has evinced an inclination to side with the bolting Democrats of Albany County, and hence possibly was not as friendly to the candidacy of Herrick, the recognized leader of the regulars, as to that of his opponent. The choice of Muller for secretary proves that if the majority of the Committee are Cleveland men they are also Hill men, since Muller is nothing if not the Governor's next political friend. Chairman Murphy, who now comes to the front as the chief manager of the Democratic campaign, is a veteran politician of the machine anti-reform school. Clearly the right man in the right place.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STRADDLE.
 "Harper's Weekly" admits that the Civil Service plank in the Democratic platform for this State "is the practical abandonment of any declaration of reform by a Democratic Convention absolutely controlled by the President's friends." It also says that this, the last of the important state Conventions, "shows that the renomination of Mr. Cleveland is assured, and that his distinctive views of reform are not approved by his party." We have steadily contended that the great body of the Democratic party was hostile to Civil Service Reform. The admissions of "Harper's Weekly" show that the proofs of this have grown overwhelming. The acknowledgment demonstrates a capacity for frankness not shared by "The Evening Post," for example, which made light of the whole matter, and represented Tammany's victory as a thing of no consequence.

The Civil Service straddle has hardly attracted the attention it deserved. In its way it was quite as remarkable for unblinking consistency as the more famous and more important financial straddle in the National Democratic platform of 1876, which demanded the repeal of the Resumption Act on the ground that it was a "hindrance" to resumption. This was expected to please the large Greenback element in the party, who did not care a rush on what ground the repeal was demanded, so long as the party was placed in an attitude of hostility to the law. At the same time the advocates of resumption were expected to believe the party to be so anxious to bring it about that its only complaint against the Act was that resumption could not come fast enough. The Civil Service straddle is less skillful, but therefore all the more apparent. It was necessary to profess devotion to Civil Service Reform, for reasons too numerous and too obvious to mention, and so the convention adopted the following:

The Democracy of New-York reiterates their support of the Civil Service laws of the United States and the State of New-York, and their purpose to uphold them both.

But they wanted to please also the bitter opponents of Civil Service Reform, like the Tammany Hall delegates. So without a single sentence between to break the force of the transition, they added the following:

In view of the radical changes in administrative methods which grow out of the Civil Service law, and the differences of opinion which exist in relation thereto, we deem the subject one which might properly be submitted to the popular vote.

"Good Lord" with the Reformers—"Good Devil" with the anti-Reformers. This proposition to submit the question to a popular vote came from the avowed enemies of the reform. It was specially urged in the committee by General Spinoza, who goes to Congress this winter with the declared purpose of getting the Civil Service law repealed, if he can. It is an idea that has been brought before the Legislature by the same set of men, and if we are not mistaken, representatives of the Civil Service Reform League appeared in opposition to it. The reasoning of the anti-Reformers is plain enough. They would be glad to reopen a question that has already been decided against them, and which there is no good ground for reopening. They would hope to see the public indifferent to a question of administrative methods, and would expect to win very much as they did on the contract labor question. The convention prayed much louder to the Devil than it did to the Lord.

MANIFEST DESTINY IN SAMOA.

For several years three powerful Governments have been bickering and dickering over the Samoan Islands. These islands, nominally ruled by an illegal King named Malietoa and inhabited by between two and three thousand natives who have renounced savagery and adopted Christianity, but are not enough civilized to hold their own in trade with white men, are manifestly destined to fall into the hands of one of the three Powers which have been contending for them. While the Governments of the United States, England and Germany have been exchanging notes and trying to get ahead of one another in treaty concessions, American, English and German traders on the spot have been devoting their energies to securing title to as much Samoan territory as possible, and have by this time appropriated a large proportion of the most desirable land. In the treaty diplomacy the United States some time ago obtained what might have been a decisive advantage if the country had possessed the means of supporting a resolute diplomatic position. The Samoan King ceded to us a port, the best in his group, and undertook to make no similar concession to any other Power. Subsequently, when menaced by German aggression, Malietoa sought to put himself under the protection of the United States. Our Consul at the islands agreed to this, but the Washington Government repudiated his action and recalled him. The real contest has since been between England and Germany, with the strongest probabilities of ultimate success on the side of the latter. Whether the late news from Samoa indicates the determination of the Germans to end the dispute and confusion is, however, doubtful. The first reports are not borne out by the latest ones. It seems that Malietoa, after being effectively bullied, has surrendered, and presumably he will be used as a stalking-horse by the Germans for some time longer, or until the European hindrances to decisive action have been removed. Germany, from the very nature of the case, has the freest hand in Samoa. The United States, because of weakness on the ocean, has been compelled to play a somewhat cautious, not to say retiring, part in the struggle. It may well be that the attitude taken at Washington has been too modest, however, for the moral prestige of this country counts, or may be made to count, for much, even with Governments accustomed to estimate the importance of their neighbors by guns and battalions. England, always willing to acquire fresh territory, and never very scrupulous where weak nations or tribes are concerned, would no doubt have been far more persistent and positive at Samoa but for the necessity of conciliating Germany in view of always possible complications with Russia. So the Germans have been able to do pretty much as they pleased in the Samoan group, and they have extended their acquisitions

steadily and of late have shown little inclination to respect even the semblance of authority in Malietoa.

The end of all this is clear enough. Sooner or later the Samoan Islands will fall into the hands of Germany. Neither the United States nor England can afford to quarrel over such a matter. Germany will probably undertake to maintain American rights and concessions in the Islands, and it will be of little avail to demand more. As for taking any high-handed action, it is out of the question, nor are the interests involved great enough to justify such a course even were it practicable. In the meantime it may be worth while to note that the great nations concerned are treating the real owners of the islands, the feeble Samoans, much as their ancestors treated weaker peoples. There is, indeed, an exception which testifies to an advance in civilization. Two centuries ago the Power that seized an island or a group inhabited by savages would have exterminated the natives. To-day their lives are spared and only their possessions are taken from them. At this rate of progress there is really almost justification for the hope that a time may come when the sight of a non-combatant of means will suggest neither murder nor robbery to stalwart and advanced people.

THE DELAY IN SHARP'S CASE.

Argument will be heard to-day by Chief Judge Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, upon the motion to make permanent the stay given by him last week of the sentence against Jacob Sharp. Judge Ruger's intervention in behalf of Sharp was entirely unexpected. The public supposed, and was justified in supposing, that when a full bench of the General Term, composed of four justices, two of whom were from outside departments, and therefore entirely free from local influence, had agreed unanimously in affirming the judgment of the trial court, the law would be permitted to take its course. They scarcely looked for any novel and extraordinary judicial clemency in behalf of the head of the great Broadway conspiracy. They were not aware of any claims which he could urge that entitled him to any more protection than the ordinary felon would receive.

The public has two complaints to make against the courts. They are very slow in bringing guilty men to punishment, and often they seem to deal differently with rich prisoners than with poor ones. The popular murmur upon these allegations is growing louder, sterner and more general all the time. Sharp's crime was committed in the summer of 1884; we are now close upon the threshold of 1888 and his fate still remains in question. All due diligence, it must be said, was used in obtaining his conviction. But the proceedings since then have all been disappointing to the public. Nobody wants to see an innocent man suffer unjustly. But here is a rich criminal, convicted after a long, tedious trial, staying off the day of his punishment by means which no poor man can command. The argument to be made to-day is the third delivered since his conviction, and still another remains to be made. This is a sore trial of public patience. In view of the fact that the Court of Appeals will meet in a few days anyhow, Judge Ruger's stay is the more open to objection. It is to be hoped that he will not require much time in perceiving the fallacies of the defence, and that he will render his decision as promptly as did Judge Daniels in the Jaehne case, permitting this conviction to be carried out.

The General Term has unanimously declared that "no legal errors intervened in his (Sharp's) prejudice during the progress of the trial," and that the evidence "leaves the conviction upon the mind that it was not only sufficient, but that the jury were right in drawing and acting upon the conclusion which they did from it."

With this decision before them, it will be difficult for the people to understand any further clemency in Sharp's case resting purely upon a judicial discretion.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Cleveland is not an orator, as Brutus was. We look in vain through the few arid sentences which he has addressed to the public on his Western tour for any suggestion of grace, or even for any proof that seeing the mighty West for the first time has stirred him at all. His admirers may console themselves with the thought that, thus far at least, there have been no slips of the tongue, such as sometimes do much to injure a too ready speaker.

This view will satisfy his friends, but can hardly fail to disappoint the general public. There is no country where good speaking is so common as it is here, and yet none where it is so much admired. Mr. Cleveland's personal characteristics seem to be such as forbid the idea of anything like personal enthusiasm, even on the part of those who believe in him most thoroughly, but it would at least have helped to invest his personality with interest for the people at large to find him a man of ideas, and ready in his utterance—not necessarily an orator, but a man of marked intellectual force and activity. This would have given pleasure to men of all parties. We venture to say that when Garfield became President, a large proportion of the Democratic party took a secret pride in the thought that he ranked with the best trained statesmen of the world in scholarship and in political knowledge, while as an orator he probably surpassed most of them. Mr. Greeley's celebrated series of speeches in 1872 were listened to and read with delight by his opponents as well as his followers. No Democrat, we venture to say, ever heard Mr. Blaine speak without intellectual pleasure. Mr. Cleveland probably showed us the best he can do in his Philadelphia speech at the centenary of the Constitution. What an opportunity that was—to stand there as the successor of Washington, and run the eye backward over the century that has passed, with all its marvellous story! What an address a Lincoln, self-taught as he was, would have delivered, and still have had it no longer, perhaps, than the commonplace remarks of Mr. Cleveland.

It's of no use, of course, to quarrel with a man because he is not an orator. But the President could at least avoid crudeness and carelessness, even in the meagre addresses with which he punctuates his tour. His audience is a large one, and he ought to respect it. "The Sun" has been cruel enough to show that most of his Indianapolis speech was "adapted" from the Cyclopaedia. This is not plagiarism, perhaps, but it is just as far from being wisdom or wit. Certainly he never found his literary constructions in any such authority. He uses "expect" in the sense of "presume" or "suppose," a common but execrable error. He says "social" when he means "sociable." No college professor of rhetoric would pass the sentence in which he spoke of foreigners who come here "for purposes involving disturbance or disadvantage to the body politic," or that in which he said to the people of St. Louis: "However much you may impress us with the greatness of your city, we are certain to have our hearts filled with grateful appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of your

people"—as if there were a contradiction between the two ideas. "The Indianapolis Journal" says that the Cyclopaedia speech was printed at the Government Printing Office in Washington before the President left there. So these inelegancies cannot be laid to the haste of speaking. As we remember them, he did much better in his off-hand talks through this State. It might be better for Mr. Cleveland to extemporize. It is fortunate for him, on the whole, that a President can win the esteem of his countrymen without being able to make good speeches.

THE LONG ISLAND MURDER.

From time to time there come from Long Island accounts of such hideous crimes as to suggest that that region, although almost at the doors of New-York, is not far advanced from primitive barbaric conditions. This must seem strange to persons who are not aware that, in spite of the numerous advantages within their reach and of the multitude of summer residents that has flowed in upon them within the last few years, native Long Islanders are in the main provincial in habits of life and thought, untraveled, conservative and little inclined to keep abreast of the world at large or informed as to what is going on in it. Many men advanced in years in the eastern half of Long Island have never gone more than a few miles from the places where they were born. These people are close to the rushing tides of civilization, but could scarcely be less influenced by them if they inhabited an undiscovered island in mid-ocean.

The murder of Mrs. Hawkins by her son is so shocking and repulsive that it is not surprising insanity immediately suggests itself as the only possible explanation. To the credit of human nature be it said, matricides are among the rarest of crimes. Young Hawkins appears to have fallen into evil ways. So far as is known, he showed no symptoms of insanity. Whether his fatal attack upon his mother was deliberately planned or the result of a sudden impulse due to a remark from her regarding his intended marriage may never be known; but the evidence is ample, unless the one possible defence is admitted, to send him to the gallows. A sufficient motive for the crime lies in the fact that he is heir to \$10,000 of his mother's estate. No reason for clemency is apparent.

There is no question that General Paine and Mr. Burgess deserve high honor; but we venture to suggest that the line should be drawn somewhere, not less than thirty-seven gentlemen "to make five-minute speeches." Let's see: five times thirty-seven will make 185, and allowing one minute for the introduction of each speaker, we have 222 minutes, or three hours and 42 minutes of speech-making. Don't talk our friends to death, gentlemen.

The high-handed affair at Park Ridge, N. J., last spring, when Evangelist Mason had his hair and beard cut off and suffered other indignities, has been avenged. Mr. Leach, the principal offender, must pay a fine of \$1,000. We fancy he will not be eager to repeat his performance the next time an evangelist not altogether to his taste visits that town.

The spectacle of a judge's decision being bolstered up by explanations from his legal friends does not tend to enhance public respect for the judiciary.

Mr. George O. Jones, while in the act of nominating a State ticket, mournfully declared, "The Bank of America is broke. There are more chips out than there is money in the bank to redeem them with." Thus from force of habit, even in discussing grave financial questions, does Mr. Jones's powerful mind revert to the technical terms of that form of financing with which he is most familiar. But what does the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mr. Jones's candidate for Secretary of State, think of the number of chips, and does he know what chips are?

Came: President Cleveland stopped at Terre Haute on Saturday. Effect: A Pittsburgh dispatch on Tuesday reports Senator Voorhees as in that city and "fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm for Cleveland."

Senator Gorman thinks that the men who denounce the shameless Democratic ring of Baltimore are hurting the business interests of that city. This is simply cold impudence. The Democratic thieves, thugs and bagjob stuffers who have served the Senator so many years are the men who really hurt the business interests of Baltimore.

Statements as to the number of signatures the Anarchist petitions will get may be received with some grains of allowance when they come from Anarchist sources. It will be well to wait until the "50,000 signatures" New-York is to furnish are on paper before believing it. There are indications, however, that the number will be larger than it is pleasant to think. If there is any danger that Governor Oglesby will be influenced by them it may be well to consider whether those who want to see the law take its course should not put themselves on record also, either in public meetings or by counter-petitions. This is not a local question. If these men escape through executive interference the lawless element in every great city will be much less secure. If as the time draws near there seems to be any danger of such action, it might be well for our cities to speak. Why not?

Worse and worse. The President told his Chicago audience yesterday all about the great fire. Why bless you, Mr. Cleveland, the statistics of that event are known to every man, woman and child in Chicago, and no scholar can get a diploma from the public schools without being able to say them backward.

"The hands are such poor hands they are so full," sings a poet in "The Independent." Yes, one is apt to find a full hand pretty dear in case he doesn't happen to hold it.

The Aldermen did a decidedly more sensible thing when they changed the name of Upper Sixth-ave. to Lenox-ave. than when they expunged historic Chatham-st. and made it commonplace Park Row. Mayor Hewitt has approved this change, and the honored name of Lenox will thus be perpetuated in our street nomenclature.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, who has just transferred her residence from Connecticut to Pittsfield, Mass., is engaged upon her first novel, but ill health continues to retard it as it has done much of her other work of late years.

Nearby having been reported in straitened circumstances not long ago as the result of his own carelessness in money matters, his wife denies it in a private letter in which she says: "What I always admired particularly in my husband was his ability to live within his means, even in the days of his trials he never spent more than his income."

The Rev. Joseph Parker is announced to address the Evangelical Ministers' Association in Boston next Monday.

Marie, Duchess of Edinburgh, is a homely, but brave and self-controlled little woman. When landing from a steam launch the other day she had a severe fall, but instantly jumped up and limping away she declared she wasn't at all hurt.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter, on the retired list of the Navy, was at the city yesterday looking no older than he did five years ago. Although he is credited with being "out of the service" from early in 1861 until 1869, he was an active defender of his flag during that period. Supposing that most of the hard work would be in the field, Lieutenant Carter, on July 11, 1861, was ordered upon his own obligation

to report to the Secretary of War for duty. He raised and organized the Tennessee Brigade, to 1861, of which he was assigned in September, 1861, with his appointment as brigadier-general. His services won for him the brevet of major-general, and he was mustered out of the Army early in 1869, when he returned to his place in the Navy.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore is going to India with a party at the head of which is the nabob, Sir Saad Jung. One American newspaper mentions the fact that she is going with "Sir Saad Jung," while another announces that she will accompany "Sir Saad Jung."

Boston Corbett, the man who shot John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of Lincoln, has just been declared insane by a judge in New-York. He has been placed in the Kansas State Insane Asylum.

Princess Blanche de Nemours is one of the cleverest royal women in Europe. She is pretty and delicate and doesn't care for society; but she is fond of art and paints beautifully.

W. W. Christmas, a young grandson of Myra Clark Gaines, has himself built a yacht which he has just launched from the Washington Navy Yard. The boy never had any experience in ship-building, but he is a musical genius and a painter, as well as a ship-builder.

Mr. George Westinghouse, of Pittsburgh, is about to amuse himself with a pleasure-belt propelled by an electric motor.

DALY'S THEATRE—DANDY DICK.

The annual reopening of Daly's Theatre was accomplished last night, and this cheerful house—redecorated, handsome, comfortable and now animated by the presence of a unique comedy company, well distributed in talent, bright and merry—pleased by Mr. Finney's once again, and gave to its thousands of patrons and friends. On such occasions the eager and affectionate sympathy existing between the public and the actors is, perhaps, the most predominant and impressive fact. As one by one the favorites of our holiday hours emerge to view happy faces are wreathed in smiles and hearty plaudits, in spontaneous expressions of the pleasure and good will of the audience. How much this signifies of our achievement on the one part and enjoyment on the other, is at once perceived. A tumult of gladness greeted the first entrance of Ada Rehan, and there was a warm tribute of applause for Mr. John Drew, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Virginia Decher, Mr. Fisher and Mr. George Clarke. The first appearance of Miss Kate Shannon, a delicate, handsome blonde, sprightly, vivacious and winning, had also its moment of cordial recognition. So much warmly beauty is seldom seen at one time as was shown in this performance.

The piece entitled "Dandy Dick" is essentially English in subject, and while its framework is that of pure domestic comedy, its substance is strongly tinged with farce. The scene is the fun of the pleasure of the Church of England, and the fun is produced by causing this house to be invaded by persons connected with the avocation of the turf. One of these is the Dean's widowed sister, who has reconciled to him after an alienation of many years, and another is a friend of his college days, now become a sporting character in middle life. "Dandy Dick" is the name of a horse, of which these two sportsmen are the owners. The Dean, who has three millions, is to give \$1,000 toward the restoration of the minister's spire, and who lacks the money needed to keep this promise, is induced to lay a wager on the success of Dandy Dick, and is subsequently captured while endeavoring to administer a medicine to the horse, which has become an inmate of his own stable.

This brief hint at the plot is quite sufficient. The incidents are presented in such a way that they ought not to be in a serious spirit, and, equally, the situations are impossible. But they are exceedingly droll. There is a touch of the manner of Dickens in the delineation of a couple of military gentlemen, who figure as followers of the Dean's two daughters—a pair of unapologetic girls, who are thwarted in a clandestine expedition to a military ball, and who are subsequently captured while endeavoring to administer a medicine to the horse, which has become an inmate of his own stable.

The high-handed affair at Park Ridge, N. J., last spring, when Evangelist Mason had his hair and beard cut off and suffered other indignities, has been avenged. Mr. Leach, the principal offender, must pay a fine of \$1,000. We fancy he will not be eager to repeat his performance the next time an evangelist not altogether to his taste visits that town.

The spectacle of a judge's decision being bolstered up by explanations from his legal friends does not tend to enhance public respect for the judiciary.

Mr. George O. Jones, while in the act of nominating a State ticket, mournfully declared, "The Bank of America is broke. There are more chips out than there is money in the bank to redeem them with." Thus from force of habit, even in discussing grave financial questions, does Mr. Jones's powerful mind revert to the technical terms of that form of financing with which he is most familiar. But what does the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mr. Jones's candidate for Secretary of State, think of the number of chips, and does he know what chips are?

Came: President Cleveland stopped at Terre Haute on Saturday. Effect: A Pittsburgh dispatch on Tuesday reports Senator Voorhees as in that city and "fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm for Cleveland."

Senator Gorman thinks that the men who denounce the shameless Democratic ring of Baltimore are hurting the business interests of that city. This is simply cold impudence. The Democratic thieves, thugs and bagjob stuffers who have served the Senator so many years are the men who really hurt the business interests of Baltimore.

Statements as to the number of signatures the Anarchist petitions will get may be received with some grains of allowance when they come from Anarchist sources. It will be well to wait until the "50,000 signatures" New-York is to furnish are on paper before believing it. There are indications, however, that the number will be larger than it is pleasant to think. If there is any danger that Governor Oglesby will be influenced by them it may be well to consider whether those who want to see the law take its course should not put themselves on record also, either in public meetings or by counter-petitions. This is not a local question. If these men escape through executive interference the lawless element in every great city will be much less secure. If as the time draws near there seems to be any danger of such action, it might be well for our cities to speak. Why not?

Worse and worse. The President told his Chicago audience yesterday all about the great fire. Why bless you, Mr. Cleveland, the statistics of that event are known to every man, woman and child in Chicago, and no scholar can get a diploma from the public schools without being able to say them backward.

"The hands are such poor hands they are so full," sings a poet in "The Independent." Yes, one is apt to find a full hand pretty dear in case he doesn't happen to hold it.

The Aldermen did a decidedly more sensible thing when they changed the name of Upper Sixth-ave. to Lenox-ave. than when they expunged historic Chatham-st. and made it commonplace Park Row. Mayor Hewitt has approved this change, and the honored name of Lenox will thus be perpetuated in our street nomenclature.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, who has just transferred her residence from Connecticut to Pittsfield, Mass., is engaged upon her first novel, but ill health continues to retard it as it has done much of her other work of late years.

Nearby having been reported in straitened circumstances not long ago as the result of his own carelessness in money matters, his wife denies it in a private letter in which she says: "What I always admired particularly in my husband was his ability to live within his means, even in the days of his trials he never spent more than his income."

The Rev. Joseph Parker is announced to address the Evangelical Ministers' Association in Boston next Monday.

Marie, Duchess of Edinburgh, is a homely, but brave and self-controlled little woman. When landing from a steam launch the other day she had a severe fall, but instantly jumped up and limping away she declared she wasn't at all hurt.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Carter, on the retired list of the Navy, was at the city yesterday looking no older than he did five years ago. Although he is credited with being "out of the service" from early in 1861 until 1869, he was an active defender of his flag during that period. Supposing that most of the hard work would be in the field, Lieutenant Carter, on July 11, 1861, was ordered upon his own obligation

to report to the Secretary of War for duty. He raised and organized the Tennessee Brigade, to 1861, of which he was assigned in September, 1861, with his appointment as brigadier-general. His services won for him the brevet of major-general, and he was mustered out of the Army early in 1869, when he returned to his place in the Navy.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore is going to India with a party at the head of which is the nabob, Sir Saad Jung. One American newspaper mentions the fact that she is going with "Sir Saad Jung," while another announces that she will accompany "Sir Saad Jung."

Boston Corbett, the man who shot John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of Lincoln, has just been declared insane by a judge in New-York. He has been placed in the Kansas State Insane Asylum.

TRAIN GETS OFF THE TRACK.

FORGETTING TO "SMASH" THE MASON.

HE DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY AND MYSTIFIES "THE TRIBUNE" REPORTER.
 "Citizen" George Francis Train, who arrived and left last night again in the hall at No. 16 Clinton place. It was well filled with a number of his friends, anxious to hear the "prophet of Madison Square" speak on the eve of his departure for Chicago, where he will go to-day, to agitation behalf of the condemned Anarchist, "his boy," as he calls him. He was, however, his chair,